

NEW YORK HERALD

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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—WATER.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—EVANGELINE.
GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN—SCENIC CONCERT.
NEW YORK AQUARIUM—OCEAN FISHERIES.
BOWERY THEATRE—SATED AT SEVEN.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—COLORED SKELETS.
COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE—VARIETY.
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN—VARIETY.
TIVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY.
TOSNY PASTOR'S—VARIETY.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 10, 1877.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York to-day will be cooler and cloudy, with rain, followed by gradually clearing and slightly warmer weather.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was less active and was a rule weaker, chiefly in the coal stocks. Gold fluctuated, considerably, opening and closing at 105½ and selling in the interim at 105¾. Government and railroad bonds were lower, although the latter in some instances made a fractional advance. Money on call was easy at 1½ to 2 per cent.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS are winning laurels everywhere. A large number of New York and other exhibitors have just been awarded premiums at the Australian Exhibition.

THE BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH comes to the defence of the swill milk men and suggests to the New York Board that it mind its own business. No wonder the swill milk business flourishes in Queens county.

THE RESULT of the coming international rifle contest is hardly doubtful. Fifteen hundred and eleven points out of a possible eighteen hundred were made at Creedmoor yesterday, and many of the best shots were not in the match.

THE WEST POINT BOARD OF VISITORS are not altogether satisfied with the course of studies at the Academy, and will suggest the appointment of a commission to consider the subject. There is a good deal of nonsense at the Academy.

PIUS IX. in receiving the American pilgrims made some gentle criticisms on our character as a people. He thinks we are entirely too independent and not humble enough. The tone of his remarks, however, was altogether friendly.

HYDROPHOBIA.—A little child has just died in Jersey City from dog bite. He was bitten two months ago. The wound was cauterized and apparently healed. The theorists will probably tell us this was a case of death resulting from fright.

THE LATE STORMS in the West have unfortunately caused serious damage to the crops, particularly in Missouri and Kansas. During the last thirty-six hours the rainfall has been very heavy, and railroad travel has been interrupted at many points.

PATRIOTIC GENTLEMEN who are thinking of helping to pay the national debt by leaving their real property to the United States may as well give up the idea. The Supreme Court has decided that the will of Charles Fox, of this city, who tried this experiment, is invalid.

POLO continues to grow in popularity. At the close of the races yesterday a game, which is described as the most brilliant of the season, was played at the club grounds. The attendance was brilliant and fairly representative of the fashion and culture of the metropolis.

JEROME PARK was the central point of attraction around New York yesterday. The attendance was larger than on any of the previous days, and the thousands who attended saw, perhaps, the finest racing of the season. Jerome Park grows more and more popular every year.

THE ANTI-LIQUOR CRUSADE of the West has extended to New Jersey, the exemplary city of Newark leading the van. A new political party is talked of, whose platform shall be the suppression of liquor selling of all descriptions, not even excepting beer. New Jersey is becoming quite a model State.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY took a step in the right direction yesterday in making it a condition of the contract with the Syndicate that the people should have a chance to take as many of the new four per cent bonds as they want at par in coin. The Syndicate, we are told, fought the proposition, but had to submit.

MR. VANDERBILT'S mission to Europe is still shrouded in mystery, and his expected return has naturally given rise to speculation on the subject in commercial circles. That he went in the interest of his railroads is, of course, certain. If, as is surmised, Mr. Vanderbilt means to establish a line of steamers to Europe in connection with his roads, it may be the beginning of the restoration of our commercial marine.

THE WEATHER.—The centre of lowest pressure is now in the lower lake region, and the area of precipitation attending it embraces the lakes, the Middle Mississippi and Ohio valleys. Showery weather with threatening cloudiness prevails on the Middle and East Atlantic coasts. The highest pressure is in Eastern Nova Scotia, and the area of rising barometer extends from the Platte Valley to the Gulf. A general cloudiness prevails between the Mississippi and the Atlantic. A sharp barometric gradient falls eastward from St. Louis, with variable temperature. The heat area above seventy degrees extends into Canada, but only a little to the westward of the Allegheny range. Cool weather prevails all over the West, Northwest and North. The weather in New York to-day will be cooler and cloudy, with rain, followed by gradually clearing and slightly warmer weather.

New York's Greatest Need—Rapid Transit.

We trust the rapid transit agitation is not to die out. The meeting last Tuesday was large and enthusiastic; the new and energetic management of the Elevated Railroad promises well; but the opponents of rapid transit have their forces well in hand; they are determined men, as all monopolists are; and they have a serious advantage over the people in the fact that their work is to prevent, by delays, by causing false starts to be made, by hampering and crippling every legitimate and promising enterprise.

It ought to be understood and it should be kept constantly before the public that the opponents of rapid transit are the enemies of our whole laboring population. Mr. Charles O'Connor rightly wrote the other day that steam railroads able to carry passengers rapidly from the lower to the upper end of the island are necessary to enable our mechanics, artisans and laboring people to live decently and comfortably; that rapid transit, in fact, would lessen vice and pauperism. Nothing can be truer than this. Fifty thousand lots stand vacant in the upper part of the island, awaiting the occupancy of families now crowded into tenement houses in narrow and filthy streets, where it is impossible for mothers to bring up their children in physical health, where the death rate is abnormally high, and where the industrious poor become hopeless and too many sink into squalor and want.

The obstructions to rapid transit are therefore a crime against the industrious workmen and their families in New York. That they feel it to be so is shown by the fact that for years the most enterprising have left the city limits and removed by thousands to Brooklyn and New Jersey. Anywhere, to get away from New York, they say. Through the shameful mismanagement of our affairs decent workmen have come to regard a residence in the city as a curse, from which they escape as quickly as they can. A speaker at Tuesday evening's meeting asserted that we have lost in the last twelve years, for lack of rapid transit roads, at least two hundred thousand people. We believe that he was within the mark. The census returns show that New York has gained less in ten years than any other city in the country. But in that time dozens of towns and villages have been built up in New Jersey and on Long Island, because merchants, clerks, professional men and mechanics find it less inconvenient to go out of town than to go up town. Almost every man who gets his living in New York would rather live here, if he could; but if he is able to house his family decently and desires to see his children grow up nicely he is driven off the island by the inability to get to the upper part of it except with a ruinous loss of time and waste of strength.

New York is now one of the most inconvenient cities in the world for men of moderate incomes. The result is that men of moderate incomes fly from it, and we lose every year a large part of the cream of our population. It is often said that only the very rich and the very poor live in the city; but this is a condition of things not only ruinous in the long run, but in the mean while barbarous to the very poor, who are, for no fault of their own, degraded and forced to live in ways and circumstances which are necessarily demoralizing. If we compare the growth of New York with other cities in the census period 1860-1870, why do we find that our city increased but 36 per cent and Brooklyn 81 per cent, Baltimore 41 per cent, Providence 100 per cent, Chicago 262 per cent? The reason is that a few corporations having grasped the streets for their own use—the streets, which belong, not to them, but to the people of New York—now resist in every way the building of steam lines to carry people rapidly to the habitable part of the island. Judge Fithian showed the other day that New York loses not less than thirty-five million dollars a year by the slow and inconvenient methods in use for getting up town. But that leaves out entirely the fact that a great mass of people are absolutely prevented from getting up town at all. It reckons only the loss of valuable time to those who can afford or are forced to lose it.

The Elevated Railroad is a practical success. Thousands of passengers use it every day. It is one of the greatest conveniences in New York, and every citizen ought to rejoice that the mechanical problem of rapid transit was so cheaply solved. New York needs not one, nor two, but at least half a dozen such lines, and needs them at once. It ought to have a double line, or both freight and passengers, running around the whole water front of the city. It ought to have at least two other lines on each side of Broadway, all running the whole length of the island. We believe these lines, if built, would all pay. New York naturally attracts residents and visitors; we need only to make movement convenient and rapid to bring back a large part of the people who have left us, and a great crowd besides. There is no year now in which museums of art, picture galleries, the best music and other things do not increase the attractions of New York as a residence. It has become a metropolis in many, in fact in most, elements; but it still needs rapid transit roads to give everybody, no matter where he lives on the island, cheap and quick access to all its other parts.

Nor should it be forgotten that we shall presently have a return of prosperous times for the whole country. When business revives, when our streets are once more crowded, when we may reasonably expect a rapid increase in population, shall we not make haste to prepare for this? Is it wise to delay? Other cities will not delay. On the contrary, Brooklyn expects to profit largely by the speedier communication which the completion of the bridge will make possible; New Jersey hopes to attract more people by a tunnel under the Hudson; Long Island invites residents to numerous towns and villages. Humanity toward the thousands of families now crowded into unhealthy quarters put aside, we cannot afford to delay rapid transit, because we cannot afford to lose the thousands of new comers whom

General Grant's Entertainment Abroad.

The interest taken by the American public in the movements of General Grant in Europe, as detailed in the HERALD's special despatches, not only concerns itself with the honors showered upon the great soldier, but also partakes of curiosity to observe what effect all this will have upon the man. He has always been individually an object of speculation. During the war people studied his cigar stumps, and we all remember what Lincoln, judging by results, thought of his brand of whiskey. His silence was symbolical, and eager partisans and often the nation grasped at his sententious utterances, if not as the rallying cries of new ideas, at least as old ones put into fighting form. From operating on millions of men he has become a being to be operated on. Princes, dukes, earls, marquises, viscounts have him within short range and fire dinners and receptions at him. Princesses, duchesses, marchionesses open all their batteries of smiles and soft speech upon him. The heavy shot of statesmen, scientists and philanthropists bang into his brain. British brass bands blaze away at him, British crowds let fly volleys of cheers at him, and away ahead are seen the ammunition trains of the nobility, gentry and common people, coming up with more dinners, receptions, civic honors, brass bands and cheers. Almost enough to make us pity him.

How will he come out of the ordeal? We know very well how a few British dinners turned poor Reverdy Johnson's head. Indeed, the Ministers who have come back to us from London with watered republicanism and stiffened spinal columns are almost as numerous as the entire list. It leads us to look with well grounded suspicion on noble British cookery. Now, when General Grant was President it was noticed that the White House cuisine had a disastrous effect upon those around him. How Belknap used to straighten his back and knit his brows, how Williams used to look lordly and even otherwise jovial Robeson to look dual, while the airs of the superb young men about the Executive Mansion could only be called tremendous! Still Grant himself was not affected. He had a certain contempt for that sort of thing. Now, if ever, he is in danger. He is in the land of the Vivien of republicanism. He will come back to us attenuated into a creature of the same fibre as the average ex-Minister from St. James—a thing neither royal fish, republican flesh, but a sort of exquisite red herring? We hope not; may more, we believe not. Therefore let the dukes and earls blaze away at him. He is not likely to return snivelling about the demerit common people; for, with all his self-consciousness, he has never forgotten the great people whom he had the opportunity to save, and who had the gratitude to reward him. In this he can set a great example to our diplomatic fledglings abroad, who become so blown out with a little noble attention that, when the pinprick of a recall reaches them they come home pitiable pictures of the collapsed snob.

Our London Cable Letter.
It is surprising for a week called uneventful in London how much of a really interesting nature can be garnered there. The fact is the great mill with between three and four million pair of hands at the crank is always grinding out something to give the rest of the world subject for comment. No terrific uprising of anti-Russian war sentiment, but instead a long line of drags delving in all their display of magnificent horseflesh and lovely women before a throng sufficient to supply thirty towns with respectability. You touch at once against the secret of the great social force of a city like London in looking at such a scene. Then we hear of lively games at polo, with a broken limb or two thrown in to show that there is just that spice of danger in the sport which is somehow magical to the young man not wholly given over to milkops and small tea parties. The London doctors talk of joining forces. The allopathic lion is to lie down with the homeopathic lamb and both are to go out against a society at present chuckling over its low death rate. We should not be surprised if some lantern-jawed undertaker was found to be at the bottom of this deadly scheme. Shameful scenes are reported in the British House of Commons. Mr. Courtney being howled down while attempting to speak on woman's rights. There is, however, a touch of nature in this, for who knows how many honorable members were then and there bellowing out a crafty revenge upon their mothers-in-law? As to Lord Eglinton, who confessed to a detestation of genial Bobbie Burns, we endorse heartily the comments of Truth, and hope His Lordship will some fine night meet the fate of Tam o' Shanter. The contempt which Burns held for men of Lord Eglinton's kidney would, if the bard was alive and kicking, leave nothing to brag of between them. The musical, dramatic, literary and sporting gossip which enriches our letter will speak for itself to our readers.

Pulpit Topics To-Day.

By a common concert of action the second Sabbath in June has been set apart as "Children's Day" in the Methodist, Reformed, Universalist and other denominational churches, and, as such, appropriate sermons will be delivered at one or other service to-day in very many of those churches. Notably among our city pastors

Mr. Sweetser, Dr. Woodruff, Mr. Pullman, Mr. Colcord, Mr. Ferris and others, and in Brooklyn Mr. Bowditch and Mr. Parker will preach especially to the children. Mr. Pullman will also supplement his sermon to his children with one to the youth of his church on city life, and will present some phases of that life to deter the young from vicious experiments therein. Mr. Sweetser also will describe the law of Christian development. And as Drs. Hepworth, Taylor and Reed are soon to sail for Europe they will preach something in the nature of farewell sermons. Mr. King will describe diseases of the heart and Mr. Rowell will offer satisfying waters. Mr. Martyn's men of the world seeking truth will find with Dr. Armitage unity in the character of the Lord Jesus Christ.

Mexico.

Our government in determining its future policy toward Mexico may safely assume that it is one of self-preservation. We have already fully shown its legality, and her continued and constant aggressions on our Rio Grande border by outlaws from her territory proclaims its necessity. In spite of all our representations the Mexican government has shown an inability or a disinclination to protect us from these incursions. To be sure, at the present time there can scarcely be said to be a government in Mexico. The question of the Presidency cannot be regarded as settled, and although a questionable despatch from the capital, published to-day, states that Germany has recognized the Diaz government, there is no foretelling what changes a day may bring forth.

In a country like Mexico, of chronic revolutions, where but a few years ago it had five Presidents in four months, and where we have this very year seen three rival pretenders to the Presidency, it is idle to talk further of international comity, or to expect that the Mexicans will for a moment suspend their internecine quarrels to fulfill international duties or obligations. Yet at the same time they will very likely protest against our taking measures to make their marauders disgorge their plunder, and talk loudly over some worthless lives of their banditti, possibly lost in conflict with our troops, completely ignoring the home-steads pillaged, cattle and horses raided and the valuable lives of our peaceful citizens sacrificed in their lawless expeditions; while, indeed, the Indians whom General Jackson followed into Florida, by orders of President Monroe, were not a whit more savage and ruthless than those our government proposes to follow over the Mexican border. In fact, over and above rigorous acts of repression, we should insist that what is now forced upon us as a duty, somewhat in a quasi violation of neutral territory, should be conceded to us as a right, and further demand that from Matamoros to Camargo (indeed, on the whole opposite border of the Rio Grande) that our troops should have the aid of the municipal authorities in the pursuit of the perpetrators of similar outrages.

Some timid politicians may plausibly argue that Mexico might be made peculiarly liable for the damages and losses sustained, but any such promises of reparation on its part are worthless. With a yearly deficit of two or three millions of dollars in her scanty revenue she has not even the means at her disposal. We have had painful experience of the nullity and delays of mixed commissions to settle claims—settle and adjust, probably, but pay them, never, excepting one solitary sum lately remitted by Porfirio Diaz, merely sent as a political douceur, and that extorted by a forced loan. We have certainly nothing to expect from Mexican gratitude. If Mr. Evans had even appealed, as a claim to their consideration, to the services rendered their country by the United States in freeing it from French bayonets, he would not have found a single Mexican statesman or private citizen who would not have indignantly repudiated such obligation and arrogated the triumph to their own valor and patriotism.

Our patience at last has been exhausted, our forbearance even looked upon as weakness. Our government has wisely resolved that if Mexico is too feeble or too indifferent to prevent the outrages daily inflicted on our fellow citizens it is strong enough to protect and avenge them.

Let Us Have a Decision.

There are rumors that the Judges of the Court of Appeals have concluded to defer the rendition of judgment in the rapid transit cases until the September term. If the rapid transit legislation is to be upheld the sooner it is done the better, as the corporations are most anxious to proceed with their work. The questions involved concern the happiness and welfare of over a million of people. Hundreds of civil cases have been decided since the argument of these cases. We may naturally look for delay from bribe-taking legislators, but we have the right to demand prompt judgment from honest judges. The people of New York are very earnest in their feelings on this question. They feel that the courts have been used to obstruct the work of rapid transit by factious temporary injunctions, and they desire that the final decision of the Appellate Court shall not be needlessly delayed. The gentlemen who met yesterday at Dulmonigo's, headed by Mr. Cyrus Field, are classed among the most enterprising and capable of our business men, and their remarks on the rapid transit question correctly represent the public sentiment. The prosperity of a great city, the convenience, comfort and health of over a million people, the revival of business activity, cannot be sacrificed in any special interests. Let every citizen's rights be properly protected, but let us put an end to all unfair and illegitimate opposition to a great public improvement. We look to Mr. Cyrus Field, Dr. Gilbert and their associates to give us practical rapid transit. We look to the courts for a prompt decision of the questions that raise obstacles in their way.

Playing the Governor Against the Mayor.

Governor Robinson comes to the city to-morrow, and it is an "open secret" in Tammany circles that his visit is to be the precursor of the enforcement of the Com-

troller's programme for the nomination of Alderman Purroy as Police Commissioner, and of a reliable Tammany democrat as Park Commissioner. We believe that these hopes of coercing Mayor Ely into subservience to the dictates of an overbearing leader will be disappointed. It is not very probable that Governor Robinson will intermeddle in the duties that pertain to the Mayor's office; but even if he should be unwise enough to do so the Mayor would not be likely to yield to his influence any sooner than to the arts of Mr. Kelly. The people of New York, with the exception of the mere Tammany politicians, desire that the Police Board shall be kept free from partisanship by the equal political division of the Commissioners between the two great parties in State politics. Governor Seymour favored such a policy. So did the late Mayor Havemeyer. So did Tammany Hall professedly before election, and so did and so does Mayor Ely. The perfect fairness and peacefulness of the last exciting election, when so enormous an honest vote was polled in the city, are a proof of its wisdom and value.

Aside from these considerations there are solid objections to the candidate whom Mr. Kelly desires to force on the Mayor. Alderman Purroy is the presiding officer of the body which has used the confirming power to defeat good nominations and to coerce the Mayor into appointing mere partisans to office. He has neither the experience nor the public standing to entitle him to such a position as Commissioner of Police or of Public Parks. He would be at best an experiment, and, as his keen partisanship is notorious, a dangerous experiment, while there are numbers of capable, experienced, responsible citizens, possessing the public confidence, on whom the vacant commissionerships might be bestowed but for the selfish, unworthy and unjustifiable opposition of Alderman Purroy and his associates, who unfortunately possess the power of confirmation. When it was proposed to cut down the pay of Aldermen and other city officers Mr. Purroy, with more candor than discretion, interposed in opposition the plea of the enormous expense attending an Aldermanic election. It may, therefore, well be doubted whether he would under any circumstances be regarded as a desirable head of any municipal department.

Aldermen and Fireworks.

The dealers in fireworks have addressed a petition to the Board of Aldermen, asking that the proposed ordinance against the sale or use of fireworks in the city be laid over at least until the next Fourth of July, in order to enable them to get rid of their stock now on hand. The petitioners also appeal to the "patriotism" of the Board; but there are much less sentimental ways of reaching a New York Alderman. In view of the fact that an ordinance already exists which positively prohibits the setting off of any squib, cracker, torpedo or other firework in the city under a penalty of five dollars for each offence, it would seem more proper to address a petition on the subject to the Mayor and the Police Board. It is the duty of the Mayor to be vigilant and active in causing "the ordinances of the city to be observed and enforced, and of the police to enforce the laws and arrest offenders. No ordinance ought to be allowed to be a dead letter. If it is undesirable to enforce it it should be repealed. But while the present city law prohibiting the use of fireworks is in existence the Mayor is bound to see it enforced, and any similar ordinance would be superfluous. Indeed, there is a shrewd suspicion that the subject was started in the Board of Aldermen so short a time before the Fourth of July with other objects than the protection of the city. As attention has now been directed to the existing law we do not see how its enforcement can be avoided. At all events it is certain that the Aldermen have nothing to do with the matter, and that any "petitions" that may find their way to them will be wasted.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The following Americans have registered at the Paris bureau of the NEW YORK HERALD during the past week: Felix Velt, Jerome Eberts, Thomas Taffie, P. O'Brien and W. Corwin, of New York; General Harlow, Wilmore Blackmar, William Page, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Parker and Miss Florence Dyer, of Boston; George Robinson, of Philadelphia; Rev. P. Dowling, of Chicago; T. Painter and family and Thomas Jephing, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Potter Palmer is in San Francisco. Young London cocks are learning to box. Now is a good time to plant coconut seeds. Don Carlos, while in Paris, was not "good."

Chancellor Rayson, of New Jersey, has gone to Europe. Rochester Democrat:—"The democracy on the money question, 'lend me a quarter.'"

Mr. Collins, an English clergyman, was cured of gout by eating nothing but vegetables.

Japan wants a man well up in international law. Let her get a pilot from a Jersey ferryboat.

The Boston Globe is so very thin that it is a tissue paper of lies. There, bubby, we've noticed you at last.

Your hundred and one thousand men died or were killed in the Crimea during the war which was named from that place.

Chicago Times:—"If Mr. Howells hopes to get the Swiss mission he is really crazy. Why, the man is a native of Ohio!"

With such subjects as American beef, General Grant and the P. & O. of the HERALD the London Saturday Review has plenty of work.

Mr. Oulton, of London, tearfully peeled off his name and had it changed to Cansell. Why he didn't make it Cansell while he was about it no one can tell.

Many bouquets are made with the front and partial trimmings of straw or chip, and the crown of silk, placed softly, hoodwinked. Flowers, feathers, ribbon, etc., comprise the rest of the trimming. The effect is very pretty.

Dominie Deems, of the Church of the Strangers, sleeps from Friday night until Saturday afternoon, and then holds himself for an hour in a Russian bath. This is the manner in which he re-deems himself for the next week's work.

When the weather is sufficiently warm, the dress cut slightly square in the front and open at the throat will be in vogue out of doors as well as indoors. No dress will be worn for promenade or carriage without some sort of mantlelet or scarf, although that may be only of lace.

A friend of B. B. in Washington wrote to him, after reading his reply to McVeigh:—"Why mutilate a corpse? Why continue to read a carcass?" His crisp and prompt reply was:—"To illustrate the doctrine of eternal damnation in which I was early taught was the doom of the wicked."

The blackberry industry in Georgia, North Carolina and other Southern States is about to open. The little town of Salem, N. C., containing only about 2,000 inhabitants, has shipped during three years over 3,000,000 pounds of blackberries, for which nearly half a million dollars was received. This was equal to over 9,000 bales of cotton at ten cents a pound, and is a resource certainly not to be despised. The Marquette (Ga.) Journal urges attention to the crop.

AT THE VATICAN.

Continual Stream of Pilgrims to the Holy City.

THE POPE'S RECEPTIONS.

Gorgeous Presents by the Faithful from Every Clime.

POLAND'S SORROWS.

Arrival of the Pilgrims by the City of Brussels.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

ROME, June 9, 1877.

The Pope continues to receive the immense number of pilgrims who through the city from all parts of the earth. Yesterday he received fifteen Italian and foreign delegations, from whom he received the most gorgeous presents, representing the wealth and science of the East and West, consisting of lovely statues, paintings of rare value and other works of art, to add to the enormous catalogue of art now in the Vatican.

PRESENTATION OF SILVER BRICKS.

The delegation from Guadeloupe presented a number of bricks made of solid silver, similar to the one previously given to the Church by citizens of San Francisco. He also gave an audience to the Italian Secretary of State, the Palatin Guard and the officials connected with the State Department. He seemed in excellent humor, and greeted all with warmth and benediction.

CARLIST AND "CONSTITUTIONAL" PILGRIMS.

Notwithstanding the intensity of Spanish Catholicism political differences seem to interfere considerably with even such purely religious affairs as pilgrimages to Rome. Two thousand "constitutional" Spanish pilgrims—i. e., fervent Catholics, who belong to the party of ex-Queen Isabella or her son, the present King—have arrived in Rome, and will be received in due form by the Holy Father. The Carlists, however, do not wish to mingle in even a religious procession where the political opinions as well as the religious convictions are not of the most orthodox kind. In fact, it might almost be that political heterodoxy is just as bad in the eyes of a Basque or a Catalan Carlist as religious, and, therefore, they will not associate with "constitutional" Catholics. The Carlist pilgrims will arrive later on.

PAPAL SYMPATHY FOR POLAND.

The reception of the Polish pilgrims by the Pope was very touching. The Poles have always been especial favorites of Pius Nono, and he has on more than one occasion spoken bold words against Russian persecution. In the case of Poland there was no political reason to interfere with the sympathy of the Vatican for an "oppressed nationality," for the Czar of all the Russias is also the head of a rival Church, and there is no prospect of converting any large number of the Russian aristocracy, as in the case of Western European States, where the government is heretical, but where ultramontanism is perfectly free to carry on an active propaganda. The Pontiff was so much affected during the reception of the Polish pilgrims that he wept and the Poles were very much moved.

IRISH-CANADIAN PILGRIMS.

To-morrow thirty-nine Irish-Canadian pilgrims are expected to arrive. These are the passengers of the City of Brussels, about whose safety their friends were kept in a state of suspense for such a long time, and who were almost given up for lost. Owing to this circumstance their reception by His Holiness will be somewhat impressive, but no other significance will be attached to it.

TRUE FOLLOWERS OF THE CHURCH.

The Irish have always been devoted children of the Church, no matter how they are treated politically by the Vatican or the ultramontane party, and it is seldom deemed necessary to go out of the way to conciliate them. They are set down as unquestioning and submissive followers at all times, and a few kind words occasionally are thought amply sufficient to move their warm hearts and enlist their enthusiasm. Their reception has been arranged for Friday next.

ROMAN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The Roman municipal elections are to come off to-morrow, and a contest of more than usual bitterness is expected. It is interesting even to the officials at the Vatican. Great excitement prevails among the people, and the various parties are straining every nerve to succeed. The liberals and the radicals have coalesced against their common enemies, the ultramontanes, and the full strength of the parties will be brought out. The radicals have always been very strong in Rome, but there is a mass of ignorant people in the city who seldom vote, but who are entirely led by the priests, and as the latter are making every effort to work up the feelings of these people, it is hard to predict how the contest may end. The result is looked upon by those who are competent to judge as being very doubtful.

THE POPE AND CANADA.

OTTAWA, June 9, 1877.
It is understood that the bishops of Canada have received a letter from the Vatican prohibiting them from ecclesiastical decisions of the civil courts of Canada.